

MUNICIPAL MATTERS.

Three Banks Holding Out on the Statements.

THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS

Recommendations Adopted for Submission to the Council—The Street Commissioners and the Mayor.

There was nothing new about the City Assessor's office yesterday. None of the banks which have had the amended statements under consideration have as yet signed them. The officers of the County Bank refused to sign the statement prepared for them, but whether the other two will pursue the same course is not known. In case they do so, the Assessor will probably levy an arbitrary assessment, and as this cannot be changed by the board of equalization, the matter will probably go to the courts to be finally determined.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The Board of Public Works met yesterday morning with all the members present, and adopted the following recommendations for submission to the Council Monday:

We recommend that the petitions relating to the grading, graveling and curbing of Sand street, between Broadway and San Temple streets, be referred to the City Engineer, with instructions to report concerning the grades referred to in said petition.

We recommend that petition No. 333, of J. C. Zahm, claiming damages to his property in block Y of Main avenue, be referred to the City Engineers and City Attorney for verification of the engineering facts alleged, and a legal opinion upon the liability of the city.

We recommend that in the matter of the proposed fill in Main avenue, the City Engineers be instructed to prepare and present plans and specifications showing the condition of the street, and of the bed of the lake in said park, whence it is proposed to take the material for said fill.

We recommend that the petition of the wooden curbing on the south line of Sotello street across the end of Basil street, that the Street Superintendent be instructed to remove the same and place it on the east and west sides of Basil street, immediately south of the wooden curbing.

We recommend that the appeal of Mrs. Englehardt from the assessment of grading the intersection of Twenty-third street and Maple avenue be referred to the City Attorney and City Engineer for a report to be presented at a meeting of the same officials on July 6, at 9 o'clock, in conjunction with the Committee of the Whole.

We recommend that the petition of E. W. Jones in relation to the elevation of the rails of the electric railway on Second street between Main and Olive streets, be referred to the City Engineer.

We recommend in the matter of the petition of J. H. Sherman et al., that the same be referred to the City Attorney.

We recommend that the Street Superintendent be instructed to make the curve at the northeast corner of Merrick and Short streets, and the southwest corner of Fourth and San Pedro streets.

We recommend in the matter of the request of P. Davin that he be allowed to place a wagon scale in front of his warehouse at No. 728 to 737 Aliso street, be referred to the City Engineer.

We recommend that the Street Superintendent be instructed to raise the surface of the street under the walk to be found in the sidewalk, sand and gravel, and stones, around the manhole on Lemon street, opposite to Lord's barn, and the manhole next north of the same.

We recommend that the specifications for street paving with asphalt concrete base with asphalt surface be referred to the City Engineer.

We recommend that the proposal of the Porphyry Paving Company, to macadamize with porphyry rock the sidewalk on Second street between Lemon and San Pedro, be accepted at 40 cents per linear foot for curb, and 14 cents per square foot for macadamizing, and that no necessary resolution of award be passed.

We recommend that all expenses for equipment now in use by the city be so amended as to do away with all but cement and granite curbing, and to provide that all street corners be rounded.

MAYOR AND COMMISSIONERS.

Major Hazard's message to the Council on Monday last, vetoing the demands of the commissioners for the opening and widening of streets, has roused considerable feeling among the members of the board. The Mayor took the position that in the interests of the taxpayers the commissioners should be fixed, in advance, and that the commissioners should not be allowed to fix their own fees. The following letter from one of the commissioners presumably reflects the attitude that got out:

LOS ANGELES, June 22.—(To the Editor of THE TIMES.)—I see by the report of the meeting of the Council Monday, June 22, that the Mayor in his veto of the ordinance appointing commissioners to assess damages to the public street, had occasion to cast a sur on the commissioners as in, which I think ought to be answered in some respects, as it is misleading, as usual.

He says, referring to his communication of May 20, that "no one had been paid by your honorable body fixing the compensation to be paid the commissioners as required by law, they having fixed their own compensation."

His Honor, again referring to his message of May 20, says: "If anything was needed to encourage the necessity for some rule to protect the property held on the streets, it is furnished by the commissioners themselves in their reply to my message of May 25, in stating that they were required to furnish a heavy bond on each street.

At the time the Board of Freeholders were setting up the new charter, they provided salaries that each officer under the charter should receive, one of the principal arguments in favor of high salaries was that such and such officers was required to give a bond, however large, in dollars, and sometimes even in thousands.

Each of the commissioners have had to give about as much bond on the opening, etc. of streets as any two officers in the city, and I think that the giving of heavy bonds, though it may be a good idea, in individual cases in fixing the pay of the commissioners as well as any other officer of the city; and in regard to what His Honor has to say about the time consumed in the work of appraising the damages and assessing damages to the property, the commissioners, in their reply to my message of May 25, in stating that they were required to furnish a heavy bond on each street.

The Ladies Aid Society of Bueno Park gave an ice cream party last Thursday evening, for the benefit of the Congregational Church, at the new and elegant residence of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Speidel. The party was a success, and the amount of \$1,000 was collected during the evening by Miss Speidel, Mrs. Leonore Speidel, Miss Selma Röder, George Wheeler, Mr. Whitaker and Prof. Brenner. Altogether it was a most delightful affair and all present expressed their appreciation of the hospitable and gracious extended by the host and hostess.

Those present were: Miss Ella Graves, John Rollier, E. Midkiff, Mrs. E. A. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Smith, Mr. J. E. Hart, Mr. James A. Whittaker, Mrs. and Mrs. A. Whittaker, Mrs. C. H. Landell, Mrs. J. Siano, R. A. Merrill, Gilbert Landell, Mrs. R. A. Sailor, Robert Moon, Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Blackton, Mrs. J. W. Landell, and Mrs. B. L. Blackton, Mrs. J. W. Landell, Mrs. Lillian Whittaker, Selma Röder, Mrs. Archibald, Mrs. Lawhead, Miss Jennie Hepburn, Messrs. T. A. Deering, J. H. Whittaker, George Rippy, George Wheeler, Mrs. Ryan, Hayes, Foy, Moody, Mrs. and Arthur Grosser, Misses Philp, T. P. Thorpe, Dr. Parker, Fred, Kinner, T. P. McCrea, Cochran, Cooper, Day, Green, Turner, D. H. Burk, Mayberry, Wright, Curtis, and Lyons.

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LEONCE BURTHE'S Return.

Leonce Burthe, the abounding witness in the celebrated New Orleans jury bribing case, was recently captured at East St. Louis and taken back to New Orleans. The authorities were glad to receive him, as he is the principal witness for the prosecution. He was placed under bonds, and a sharp eye will be kept upon him until his evidence is given in court. Then he will probably be prosecuted for running away, his flight, after the circumstances being a criminal offense, punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary at hard labor for not less than one nor more than five years.

Burthe, who is only twenty-two years old, said to an interviewer in an interview in East St. L. "that before he was rejected as a juror in the Hennessy murder case he was approached by F. Armandt, who promised him \$1,000 if he got up the jury and "I told him I could do nothing of the kind," said Burthe, "and never thought anything more about the affair until after the trial, when I told Mr. Parkerson, and afterward communicated to him that Edgar White, the deputy sheriff, had threatened to kill me if I testified against his friend Armandt. I was afraid and left New Orleans and got to France."

AN ENTERPRISING YOUNG LADY.

Miss Georgia M. Freeman, who was one of the post-graduates of the Normal school last Thursday, received her diploma in the afternoon at the commencement exercises in the Grand Opera House and a few hours later was united in matrimony to Dalias M. Gate of Rancho, the ceremony being performed by Rev. R. S. Cantine in his study at the First Methodist Church. According to the records of the State, no diploma could have been granted the young lady had the interesting little ceremony been performed before graduation.

A ROYAL WEDDING.

The great event of the season in London will be the marriage of the Queen's granddaughter, Princess Albert of Ahsait, which is to take place at Windsor Castle on July 6. The wedding gown is of pure white satin, rich, thick and lustrous, draped with a long train, and made in a design drawn by the late Prince Consort and given to the Queen. It was worn on the wedding day of Princess Christian, the bride's mother, and is exceptionally beautiful. The embroidery, in a numberless variety of colors, borders the deep blouse and divides it off into festoons; it falls over a thick hem ruche of orange blossoms, and is arranged with most artistic taste.

NOTES AND PERSONALS.

W. J. Cole of Bueno Park was in the city yesterday.

Mrs. Freeman returned from Downey yesterday.

Mr. Smith has returned from a trip to San Francisco.

Miss Mata Phoemias of Anaheim was in the city yesterday.

Mrs. Lopez and daughter of Azusa were in the office and say, "Mr. Clerk, here are many notes and figures, make out the report and sign it." But men of such large intellects are not justly appointed on small commissions or to unimportant positions; they are looking for something higher; they expect to fill the places of Senator, Congressman or United States Senator, or perhaps occupy a seat in the President's cabinet; they cannot be

hired for the small pittance of \$75, \$100 or \$100 per month; they would not think of giving their time for less than \$300 per month, \$100 per day for every day in the year, Sundays and all, this being the Mayor's salary at present, and probably not to be had than \$100 per month, if they should be appointed to some foreign mission, perhaps to the Court of St. James, or some other foreign court, and they would have to have an efficient clerk or secretary to do their work, the same as the Mayor does, even though he has control of some part of the public treasury; they have the interest of the dear people at heart, you know. But I, as commissioner, am only an ordinary mortal, and liable to err, and only claim an ordinary amount of compensation, \$100 per month, \$100 per day, and thought and study in my work of opening, widening and extending streets awarding damages or assessing benefits to pay expenses of the same, and I don't propose to work for nothing either, hence the trouble with the Mayor.

IN SOCIAL SPHERES.

New intended for this department should be submitted promptly, and sent addressed "THE TIMES—Society News" accompanied by the name of the sender as a guarantee. Write briefly and plainly, giving the facts without needless verbiage.]

ALUMNI RECEPTION.

The social event of the week in High school circles occurred last evening at the Bellevue Terrace hotel on the occasion of the alumni reception, given in honor of the class of '91. The grounds and porches surrounding the roomy hotel were illuminated with gay colored lanterns, and within the reception rooms were handsomely decorated with flowers and foliage, the spicy fragrance of pepper bouquets mingling with the sweet perfume of roses. The guests were received by the following reception committee: H. C. Lichtenberger '88, Miss Mary E. Foy '79, Mrs. Adele Bloeser '81, Miss Margaret Phillips '88, Mrs. Battie Merchant '87, Mrs. Fr. J. Cooper '85, Mrs. F. H. Smith '88, Ed. S. Pauly '88, W. F. Haas '89, and Luther H. Green '90.

The large dining-room had been transformed into an assembly hall, and here too, the decorators had had their work done by Mr. Dixon of the Bostonians, the canapes to be served having been prepared in the leading restaurants.

The following programme was excellently rendered during the early part of the evening, interspersed with music by Meine's orchestra:

ESCAPE IN A KISS.

Shanahan's Sister Passed Him a Key by Way of Her Lips.

One of the boldest and most successful breaks for liberty ever accomplished occurred in New York city recently.

John Shanahan, a desperate burglar, who was under a sixteen years' sentence, was on his way to Sing Sing in company with ten other prisoners. They were divided into three groups and were in charge of three deputy sheriffs. There were four men hand cuffed together in the first and second groups and three in the third. Shanahan was handcuffed on the outside of the second group of four. On the way from the Tombs to the Grand Central station the handcuffs were examined and found all right. When Shanahan's gang, which was the last in the procession, was entering the car, he hung back a step or two, threw up his hands with a quizzical smile and off into the open railroad car like a shot.

Deputy Burke, who weighs 200 pounds, started off in pursuit. He fired several shots, but the nimble prisoner scaled the fence on the east side of Forty-fifth street unhurried, while the pursuing deputy was tripped on the rail and dislocated his shoulder.

Shanahan ran down Forty-fifth street and jumped into a waiting cab, which started with him at breakneck speed. The escape was well planned. It is believed that his sister, who kissed him lovingly on his way to the Tombs after sentence, slipped a key into his pocket.

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FOUNDED DEC. 4, 1891.

The Los Angeles Times.

EVERY MORNING IN THE YEAR.

BY THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY, : : : TIMES BUILDING
N. E. Corner of First and Broadway.

Vol. XX., No. 23. ENTERED AT LOS ANGELES POSTOFFICE AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER

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[For terms, etc., see the first page.]

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THE TIMES PRINTS THE CITY ORDINANCES, ETC.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

A NEST of counterfeiters has been broken up in San Francisco.

No action was taken at Chicago in the horticultural bureau matter yesterday.

REPORTS of Indian troubles in Arizona are, as usual, said to have been exaggerated.

The "lost vein" is said to have been discovered near Boulder, Colo. Almost every mining district has its lost vein.

Six million baskets of peaches is the result of the peach harvest in Delaware and Maryland this year. That doesn't look much like a peach famine in that section.

The storm news from different sections of the East is sufficient to fill the heart of the average Californian with a feeling of blissful content with the climate of this State.

SANTA BARBARA county is shipping large quantities of potatoes East. People beyond the Rockies will soon learn that California's productions are not wholly composed of oranges.

A CORRESPONDENT recently from the East complains of the steam whistles which wake light sleepers up in the morning. Others here complain of the same thing, but, so far, without effect.

It is said that apricots and peaches are more backward in this section than has ever before been known at this season. This is probably caused by the long spell of cool, cloudy weather which we had in May.

THE latest proposed immigration scheme has quite a romantic flavor. It is to remove all the inhabitants of Iceland to Alaska. Iceland was the home of literature and culture in early days, and its seafarers were among the earliest to land in America, which they did frequently long before Columbus was thought of.

It is announced that the attorney of the State Controller has advised him not to pay the \$300,000 appropriated by the Legislature for California's exhibit at the World's Fair. The Legislature voted this money and the people approved of it. It is a great pity that our expensive Legislatures cannot frame a single law that will hold water.

It would seem that cheap transportation has become an accomplished fact in one section of the country at least, for wheat is now carried from Chicago to Buffalo, 800 miles by water and 500 in an air line, for one cent a bushel. If relatively cheap transportation could be secured between California and the East what an impetus would be given to all of the industries of this State!

EXPERIMENTS have recently been made in the East, under Government supervision, in the artificial production of rainfall by explosives at a high elevation. This is not a new theory which the Government is now spending money to test. It was advanced four years ago by Fred J. Moll of this city, whose proposition to produce rainfall by sending up explosives attached to balloons was printed in this journal at the time.

MR. DEPEW in his great speech at the dedication of the Grant monument at Galena gave utterance to a prophecy that does not meet with approval in the ranks of the Democracy. And yet it is a prophecy not utterly beyond the pale of possibility. He said:

"As the years increase events crowd upon each other with such volume that the lesser ones are crushed out of memory. Most reputations are forgotten by the succeeding generation, and few survive a century. In our thousand year as a nation, the only statesmen whose names will deserve the celebration will be Washington and Hamilton for the beginning, Webster for the middle period and Lincoln and Grant for the close."

On account of the persistent refusal of European countries to receive our pork, on the asserted ground that much of it is diseased, the United States Government appropriated \$200,000 for an official examination of slaughtered hogs. For several days past microscopists have been engaged in the inspection of hogs slaughtered at Chicago, under the direction of Secretary Rusk, and, judging from the report of one of the experts, we may have been too severe in condemning German exclusiveness. Trichinæ have already been found and lots of them. The expert refuses to state how many, because, he says, "it would cause alarm." There are many people in this country, besides orthodox Jews, who, on hygienic grounds, never eat pork, and they will not be disturbed by such disclosures. Hogs cleanly kept and fed on vegetable food are, perhaps, open to criticism as food, from the Mosiac standpoint, but as to hogs fed on the offal of slaughter-houses, as to many are in this country, there can be no doubt whatever as to their unfitness for human consumption.

money. Greenbacks are redeemable in coin, which is money, and is taxable. Why, then, should not the equivalent of coin be taxed likewise?

A LIE REPUTED.

Much twaddle is talked by the foolish boycotters—many of whom are out at elbows, and would be glad of a job about the "starvation rates" paid in THE TIMES office. Let us look at the facts. Following is the rate established by the Typographical Union for composition per thousand ems on morning and evening papers, in the cities named:

	Morn.	Eve.
Austin, Tex.	40	40
Bay City, Mich.	34	32
Burlington, Iowa	33	25
Concord, N. H.	20	20
Fairmont, Ind.	30	25
Galesburg, Ill.	35	30
Grand Rapids, Mich.	35	30
Hartford, Conn.	40	35
London, Ont.	30	25
Minneapolis, Minn.	42	37
Pewee, Ill.	30	25
San Francisco, Cal.	50	45
Springfield, Ill.	33½	30
Utica, N. Y.	35	31½
Wheeling, W. Va.	33	30
Worcester, Mass.	40	35½

The rate paid on THE TIMES, a morning paper—45 cents—is, as will be noticed, higher than the rate paid in Typographical Union offices in any of the cities named, with one exception, where it is 10 per cent. higher.

After this exhibit of cold facts, what can the public think of the continued howl about "starvation wages"? There are thousands of union printers in the country—many in this city—who would be very glad to earn those wages.

DREAMS.

I dreamed of the shimmering summer seas, And the cool, inviting strand; The salty smell of the ocean breeze Gives my troub'd mind that perfect ease That cometh not from the land.

Like the soothng touch of an angel's wing, The breeze with my tresses play; While heavenly voices softly sing, And peaceful memories kindly bring To banish dul' care away.

Ocean grand! with your surging swell, How I long for your quiet shore! The odors fresh and the salty smell In the depths of my memory fondly dwell, With the days that are gone before.

I have been and gone to the summer seas, And with tar I spottet my pants. As I lay in the and-with a hordes of fleas A howling sw'l with his socks to his knees Quite withered me with his glance.

My nose has taken the roses hue Of the sink'g sunn'er sun— The only angel there was a ew— While the odors fresh were almighty few, And my dreams are all undone.

"PIRATE."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—The repetition of Robertson's famous comedy of *Cast*, given by the Owls last night for the benefit of the Unity Church building fund was honored by a large attendance. The performance was in all respects cast the same as at the recent successful rendition of the piece, with the exception that the part of "Turquem" was undertaken by a professional lady, Miss Bessie. The services were kindly volunteered and accepted by the club to avoid the disappointment it would have been caused by the otherwise impossibility of giving the repetition. Many persons were present.

The performance has been so recently reviewed at length that it is only necessary to say that the club sustained at all points the reputation which it well earned for a thorough, painstaking work and highly effective stage presentation.

AMUSEMENTS.

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It is announced that the attorney of the State Controller has advised him not to pay the \$300,000 appropriated by the Legislature for California's exhibit at the World's Fair. The Legislature voted this money and the people approved of it. It is a great pity that our expensive Legislatures cannot frame a single law that will hold water.

It would seem that cheap transportation has become an accomplished fact in one section of the country at least, for wheat is now carried from Chicago to Buffalo, 800 miles by water and 500 in an air line, for one cent a bushel. If relatively cheap transportation could be secured between California and the East what an impetus would be given to all of the industries of this State!

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EXPERIMENTS have recently been made in the East, under Government supervision, in the artificial production of rainfall by explosives at a high elevation. This is not a new theory which the Government is now spending money to test. It was advanced four years ago by Fred J. Moll of this city, whose proposition to produce rainfall by sending up explosives attached to balloons was printed in this journal at the time.

MR. DEPEW in his great speech at the dedication of the Grant monument at Galena gave utterance to a prophecy that does not meet with approval in the ranks of the Democracy. And yet it is a prophecy not utterly beyond the pale of possibility. He said:

"As the years increase events crowd upon each other with such volume that the lesser ones are crushed out of memory. Most reputations are forgotten by the succeeding generation, and few survive a century. In our thousand year as a nation, the only statesmen whose names will deserve the celebration will be Washington and Hamilton for the beginning, Webster for the middle period and Lincoln and Grant for the close."

On account of the persistent refusal of European countries to receive our pork, on the asserted ground that much of it is diseased, the United States Government appropriated \$200,000 for an official examination of slaughtered hogs. For several days past microscopists have been engaged in the inspection of hogs slaughtered at Chicago, under the direction of Secretary Rusk, and, judging from the report of one of the experts, we may have been too severe in condemning German exclusiveness. Trichinæ have already been found and lots of them. The expert refuses to state how many, because, he says, "it would cause alarm." There are many people in this country, besides orthodox Jews, who, on hygienic grounds, never eat pork, and they will not be disturbed by such disclosures. Hogs cleanly kept and fed on vegetable food are, perhaps, open to criticism as food, from the Mosiac standpoint, but as to hogs fed on the offal of slaughter-houses, as to many are in this country, there can be no doubt whatever as to their unfitness for human consumption.

The famous rosebush of Hildeheim is said to be fully eight hundred years old. The little town where it is found lies on the river Inerste in Germany, and once belonged to the Hanseatic league. The bush, or rather tree grows on the wall of the chapel of St. Anne. It is asserted by some that the ship was brought to Louis de Bonaventure, son of Charles IV., who died in 1328, and more immediately tradition gives it origin to the year 800. It died in 1840, but was resuscitated by a man named Philip L. Evans, who transplanted it to a pot, and it grew again.

The Thunderer Wants. (New York Press.)

The London Times, speaking of the new so-called People's party in this country, says that "It may throw the election of 1892 into the House of Representatives to decide, and enable that overwhelmingly Democratic body to elect Grover Cleveland President of the United States." No doubt this is a consummation devoutly wished by the London Times and other popular British interests which it represents. But perhaps the more sensible members of the non-slaveholding party may, upon consideration, conclude not to be ciphers for England.

The Fraternity Printer's Benefits. (San Francisco Call, June 25.)

The amount paid out as mortuary benefits during the past year was \$150,000, as follows: J. B. Keith, \$100; Wilmer A. Ruthven, \$450; James L. Coggeswell, \$150; George W. Griffin, \$140; William Hacker, \$300; Phillip Ten Eek, \$200. These payments have been made promptly and with but one assessment. We recommend meditation over these figures to those prophets of evil who have been predicting the failure of our mortuary system. The mortality of the past year was unusually heavy and will probably not soon occur again.

What the Thunderer Wants. (New York Press.)

The London Times, speaking of the new so-called People's party in this country, says that "It may throw the election of 1892 into the House of Representatives to decide, and enable that overwhelmingly Democratic body to elect Grover Cleveland President of the United States." No doubt this is a consummation devoutly wished by the London Times and other popular British interests which it represents. But perhaps the more sensible members of the non-slaveholding party may, upon consideration, conclude not to be ciphers for England.

The Attorney-General of California has given an opinion that greenbacks are taxable property and securities of the opinion is based on the ground that securities of the National Government are not subject to State taxation. But are greenbacks securities in the sense in which this law was designed to operate? Money in a savings bank, tax will be deducted from the interest. Is this person going to escape paying taxes on his money by converting coin into greenbacks, and deposing the greenback in place of coin?

What the paper of record of the Association of the Bar of California says is that in a strict sense money, it seems to me, and has the commercial value of

money. Greenbacks are redeemable in coin, which is money, and is taxable. Why, then, should not the equivalent of coin be taxed likewise?

A LIE REPUTED.

Much twaddle is talked by the foolish boycotters—many of whom are out at elbows, and would be glad of a job about the "starvation rates" paid in THE TIMES office. Let us look at the facts. Following is the rate established by the Typographical Union for composition per thousand ems on morning and evening papers, in the cities named:

	Morn.	Eve.
Austin, Tex.	40	40
Bay City, Mich.	34	32
Burlington, Iowa	33	25
Concord, N. H.	20	20
Fairmont, Ind.	30	25
Galesburg, Ill.	35	30
Grand Rapids, Mich.	35	30
Hartford, Conn.	40	35
London, Ont.	30	25
Minneapolis, Minn.	42	37
Pewee, Ill.	30	25
San Francisco, Cal.	50	45
Springfield, Ill.	33½	30
Utica, N. Y.	35	31½
Wheeling, W. Va.	33	30
Worcester, Mass.	40	35½

The rate paid on THE TIMES, a morning paper—45 cents—is, as will be noticed, higher than the rate paid in Typographical Union offices in any of the cities named, with one exception, where it is 10 per cent. higher.

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HUNDREDS HOMELESS

Aid Asked for Iowa Flood Sufferers.

An Eye-witness's Narrative of the Deluge at Cherokee,

Scores of Houses Swept Away by the Tremendous Torrent.

Movie Almost Wiped Out by the Inundation—More Heavy Rain in Nebraska—Floods at Omaha.

By Telegraph to the Times.
CHEROKEE (Iowa), June 26.—[By the Associated Press.] Five hundred people were rendered homeless and destitute by Tuesday's floods, and the resources of Cherokee's citizens have been taxed to the utmost to meet the present requirements of these people. Outside aid must be given to avert hardship, and Mayor Bloom has issued an appeal for aid and telegraphed the Governor for tents for shelter. Contributions sent to Mayor Bloom will be placed in the hands of a responsible executive committee.

HOW THE FLOOD SWEEP DOWN.
FORT DODGE, (Iowa), June 26.—An eye-witness of Tuesday's flood, who has just arrived from Cherokee, states that it is necessary for one to have seen it to have the least idea of the great amount of damage done. "Why," he exclaimed, "it is fearful the way the immense body of water swept things before it. Houses were seen to tremble, swing half round and be carried along by the torrent. Trees were bent and broken. The most remarkable feature of the disaster is that any of the people in the track of the flood escaped with their lives. As far as I could learn no lives were lost at Cherokee and the immediate vicinity. The storm rendered between three hundred and four hundred families homeless in and about Cherokee. The amount of damage will reach a quarter of a million dollars."

MANY HOUSES CARRIED AWAY.
SIOUX CITY, June 26.—A man rode over from Correctionville to Kingsley, this evening, and telephoned here the first particulars about the flood at the first-named point. It came down the valley with terrible force, and carried the town just above the town. Houses in the lower part of the town were carried away, and many people had narrow escapes. Two bridges were drowned. The number of houses destroyed is not known. Five bridges were carried away. Business houses were flooded and great damage done.

MOVILLE ALMOST WIPE OUT.
BOONE (Iowa), June 26.—The first direct news from the scene of the floods on the Maple River branch of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad was received at the company's headquarters in this city today. The dispatch is from the operator at Moville, and says that the town is almost wiped out. The water runs in the depot windows and up to the top of all the buildings. In the flat part of the town have been swept away and the railroad turntable is washed from its place. Three miles of track are gone between Moville and Kingsley and most of the small bridges over the Sioux River. This dispatch is now being supplemented by another storm raging at present and extending south to the main line of the Northwestern. It is raining very hard. The storm is traveling east.

THE STORM IN NEBRASKA.
Omaha inundated—Many Washouts on the Railways.
OMAHA (Neb.), June 26.—[By the Associated Press.] There is considerable damage in Omaha by the storm that raged all day and did not cease until evening. East Omaha was badly flooded, and the thickly populated section of the northern part of the city was inundated. From Clark street north to Twenty-fourth street the water is from two to six feet deep in the street, and street traffic is abandoned. The police and fire departments sent a force of men to the immediate district to relieve the distressed people. No lives were lost. There were several narrow escapes from drowning. Several washouts are reported on branch lines of the Burlington and Elkhorn, causing the abandonment of trains.

NEBRASKA CITY (Neb.), June 26.—A terrific rainstorm prevailed here this afternoon. Cellars and houses were flooded. Small craft was beaten down and badly damaged.

BALL-PLAYERS POISONED.
Members of Two Clubs Dine Together with Serious R. suits.

NEW CASTLE (Pa.), June 26.—[By the Associated Press.] A wholesale case of poisoning occurred at Pulaski last evening that may prove fatal to several young men. In the afternoon a baseball nine from Youngstown, O., beat the local team by a score of 10 to 6, and the two clubs went to the Pulaski Hotel after dinner. After supper several of the home players took seriously ill, and tonight the last two are despaired of. Several Youngstown players are also in a critical condition. It is supposed that tin foil around the beef eaten caused the poisoning.

BASEBALL.
Chicago Takes Its Fourth Straight Game from Cincinnati.

CHICAGO, June 26.—[By the Associated Press.] The home team won its fourth straight game this afternoon through errors of the visitors. Score: Chicago, 11; Cincinnati, 7.

CLEVELAND, June 26.—The local team won the game this afternoon by heavy batting. Score: Cleveland, 14; Pittsburgh, 5.

NEW YORK, June 26.—The Boston-New York game was postponed on account of rain.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26.—The home team defeated Brooklyn this afternoon in a close, well-played game. Score: Philadelphia, 4; Brooklyn, 3.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.
ST. LOUIS, June 26.—St. Louis, 15; Cincinnati, 4.

BOSTON, June 26.—Boston, 6; Baltimore, 1.

COLUMBUS, June 26.—The Columbus-Louisville game was postponed on account of rain.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Washington, 2; Athletics, 4.

WESTERN ASSOCIATION.
OMAHA, June 26.—The Omaha-Milwaukee game was postponed on account of wet ground.

DENVER, June 26.—No game. The quinths were delayed by washout.

LINCOLN, June 26.—The Lincoln-Sioux City game was postponed on account of rain.

KANSAS CITY, June 26.—Kansas City, 0; Minneapolis, 3.

IN CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 26.—The game, today, was a benefit to Manager Robinson. San Jose won by a score of 5 to Oakland's 2.

SACRAMENTO, June 26.—San Francisco defeated the Sacramento, today, by one run, the score being 8 to 7. The latter club played a poor fielding game.

CAUSED BY A CYCLONE.

A Coal Breaker Blown Down and Six Men Killed.

MOUNT CARMEL (Pa.), June 26.—[By the Associated Press.] The Patterson Coal Company's breaker, located at Natalie, was destroyed by a cyclone this afternoon, and the following persons were killed: J. N. Blossom, J. Bentley Dodson, Richard Roberts, William Lodge. An Italian unknown and another stranger are still under the debris.

The breaker was located on the summit of Big Mountain, about 1600 feet above the sea level. Lodge, Roberts and two other men were roofing the breaker at the time of the accident. The other two killed were carpenters. They were killed while at work on the interior of the breaker. The breaker was one of the largest in the region, its capacity being about 40,000 tons per month. The cost of its erection exceeded \$100,000.

WORK FOR THE MINTS.

TRADE DOLLARS TO BE COINED INTO STANDARDS.

An Immense Demand for Small Silver to Be Met—Millions Going into Cents and Nickels.

By Telegraph to the Times.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—[By the Associated Press.] The trade-dollar bullion, which is to be coined into silver standard dollars, is stored in the mint at Philadelphia and New Orleans. It results from the melting into bars of the trade dollars redeemed at their face value, under the act of March 3, 1887. The total number redeemed was 7,689,036, a portion of which has already been coined into subsidiary coin. The act of March 3, 1891, provided however, that the balance should be coined into standard dollars only.

The amount stored at Philadelphia is 1,835,325 fine ounces, and the amount at New Orleans is 8,088,579 fine ounces. This makes in all about \$5,148,281 in standard silver dollars, a net profit above its cost of a little over \$600,000.

A large amount of subsidiary silver and mutilated coins will also have to be recycled at Philadelphia during the same period. The demand for dimes remains unabated, and most of the coinage for the present will be of that denomination, although twenty-five cent pieces may also be coined at San Francisco. The coinage of dimes during the last three years has been \$8,176,471. It is proposed to distribute this recognition between the mints at San Francisco, Philadelphia and New Orleans. By law the coinage of "minor" coin, 1-cent and 5-cent pieces, is confined to the mint at Philadelphia. This coinage has been very heavy for several years past. During the last three years the coinage of 5-cent pieces amounted to \$2,038,161, and the coinage of 1-cent pieces to \$1,865,384. The 1-cent absorption will continue large for months to come, and add considerably to the work at the Philadelphia mint.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

The Irish Land Bill in the House of Lords.

LONDON, June 26.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] The debate on the Irish Land Bill was resumed in the House of Lords today. The bill passed the second reading without division and the committee stage was fixed for Thursday next.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN TREATY.

MADRID, June 26.—The commercial treaty with America was signed today. It will be published August 1, and goes into operation September 1.

DEBATES IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

PARIS, June 26.—In the debate on the Brussels anti-slavery act, which was resumed in the Deputies yesterday, Pion maintained that the French plenipotentiaries at the Brussels congress virtually acceded to the right of search, thus violating the glorious traditions of France. The Chamber ought not to permit the French government to cast themselves at the feet of Great Britain and Germany. [Cheers.]

Ribot, Minister of Foreign Affairs, suggested the bill be referred back to the government, which was agreed to.

MORE OUTRAGES IN CHINA.

LONDON, June 26.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Standard says that even the government's decree ordering the banishing of all persons implicated in recent riots and massacres has failed to stop the outrages being perpetrated on foreigners in China. The correspondent adds that there are now twenty foreign war vessels lying in Yang-tse-ki barb.

THE PARIS BAKERS' STRIKE.

PARIS, June 26.—In spite of the baker's demonstration yesterday it is now stated that the majority of that trade have not struck today. Bakers' and registry offices are guarded by police and the military authorities have made arrangements to supply the master bakers with all the bread required.

STORMS IN BRITAIN.

LONDON, July 26.—A heavy thunder-storm is reported throughout England and Ireland. Much damage was caused by floods, and several houses were destroyed by lightning.

GLADSTONE'S CONDITION.

LONDON, June 26.—Gladstone started for Lowescroft, where he hopes to recruit his health. He states there is no cause for alarm in his condition.

PRINCE ALEXANDER III.

VIENNA, June 26.—Prince Alexander of Battenberg, ex-ruling Prince of Bulgaria, is dangerously ill. He is suffering from ulcer in the stomach.

AN AFRICAN RAILWAY.

BERLIN, June 26.—The East African Company at a meeting today decided to favor building a railway from Tanganyika to Koorgwe at a cost of 600,000 marks.

AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OFFICERS.

PITTSBURGH, June 26.—At today's session of the Amalgamated Association the following officers were elected: President, William Weihle; secretary, Stephen Madde; assistant secretary, J. C. Kufeld; treasurer, James Perry. All the vice-presidents were reelected, as were the other officers.

MURDER IN AN EVIL DEN.

WEST SUPERIOR (Wis.), June 26.—Last night, in a sportinghouse, George Burke shot and fatally wounded Nellie Skinner, alias "Nellie King," the cowboy detective.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

Assets and Liabilities.
CHICAGO, June 26.—The statement made by Dunham & Co., the Board of Trade firm which failed recently, shows liabilities, \$849,000, assets, \$888,000.

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THE RIPPER AGAIN.

He Gives Warning of Another "Operation."

Balmaceda's Friends Report the Chilean Revolt Petering Out.

Great Storms in Germany—Several Villages Demolished.

The Irish Land Bill Progressing in the House of Lords—The Spanish-American Treaty Signed.

By Telegraph to the Times.

LONDON, June 26.—[Copyright, 1891, by the New York Associated Press.] The Vigilance Committee in Whitechapel has been reawakened to activity by an undoubted warning in the shape of a letter, in which "Jack" announces that he is about to perform another "operation." He adds that he was nearly caught twice, but will never be taken alive.

THE CHILEAN WAR.

Balmaceda's Partisans Say the Revolt Makes no Progress.

LONDON, June 26.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] An official dispatch from Santiago de Chile asserts that the revolt makes no progress, and that the government's cordon takes possession of ports without opposition in the provinces occupied by the rebels. The rebel army is asserted to be discontented because of bad food and lack of pay.

The presidential elections proceed quietly in nineteen out of twenty-two provinces. The people and army support for Civil President, Claudio Vicuna.

STORMS IN GERMANY.

Heavy Rains and a Cloudburst—Villages Swept Away.

BERLIN, June 26.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] Thunderstorms in Germany and Switzerland today caused enormous damage to property and crops. At Coblenz and in the upper Rhine district local railways have been stopped by floods. A cloudburst damaged the Soden mineral springs.

It is reported that the villages of Holzendorf, Wernsdorf and Murk have been totally destroyed, and the inhabitants have become terror-stricken.

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ANOTHER RESIGNATION.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—C. E. Mitchell, Commissioner of Patents, expects to leave the city some time during the coming week on his annual vacation. It is understood that Mitchell's resignation takes effect on the appointment of his successor. Representative Simonds of Connecticut, T. A. Banning of Chicago and the present assistant commissioner, Fritchingham, are said to be prominent candidates for the commissionership.

A CABINET MEETING.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—A regular meeting of the Cabinet was held today. The absentees were Blaine, Proctor and Miller. The principal topic of discussion was the continued coinage of silver after July 1.

NO. 145 BROADWAY.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The President today signed the commission appointing E. E. Rathburn Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General.

JOCKEY GARRISON.

He Was Suspended for Talking Too Much.

NEW YORK, June 26.—[By the Associated Press.] It was stated today that the majority of that trade have not struck today. Bakers' and registry offices are guarded by police and the military authorities have made arrangements to supply the master bakers with all the bread required.

STORMS IN BRITAIN.

TWO BOLD SEA FIGHTS.

WHERE AN AMERICAN FRIGATE WHIPPED CRACK FOREIGN SHIPS.

Commodore Truxton and the Constellation in the Hostilities with France—The Insurgents Was Captured and the Vengeances Beaten with Heavy Loss.

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Fortune always favored the side having the most guns there would not be any battles to write about, for in that case and only come together and parades their armament, and the question of the best man being decided by the show, would shake hands like two satisfied pugilists and go home. No nation care to fight for the fun of the thing when she knows she is certain to get the worst of it. The battle is not always to the strong, when strength is counted by the number of cannon or of soldiers. It requires daring men, however, to stand up and try the issue out with them. America has never been a warlike nation, but she has been favored in every crisis with men having the nerve to face anything sea or land.

It was to have been supposed that the long war of the Revolution had exhausted the fighting courage of the patriots, and doubtless France took this view of it when she violated neutrality laws in American waters and allowed her privateers to ruin our commerce by seizing merchant ships, as she did at the close of the last century. Such was not the case, though, and when diplomacy failed to redress the wrong, the newly established department of the navy took up the quarrel. After providing for coast defense four squadrons were sent to the French cruising grounds in the Atlantic, and the admiral of five vessels, headed by the frigate Constellation and commanded by Commodore Thomas Truxtun, roamed in the vicinity of Porto Rico, and two flights of the Constellation alone, against crack vessels of the enemy's navy, displayed the virtue of simple nerve in deciding which is the better of two antagonists.

France was a strong naval power; America had nothing to depend on but her forests and her heroes. The merchants, whose business was in danger, supplied the money to bring the "hearts of oak" and ribs of oak together and then the beginning of the navy—for that is what it amounted to—readily faced the first class war vessel of the Old World.

The Constellation was a first class vessel for the day, but she hadn't proved it yet when her commander sighted her first enemy. It was in February, 1779, off the island of Nevis. Truxtun bore down on the stranger, paying no attention to her hails and signals until his vessel was abreast of the Frenchman, and then delivered a broadside. The enemy proved to be the frigate l'Insurgente, one of the fastest ships in the world, and as good a fighter as sailor. She answered the Constellation, the vessels drifting and keeping up a sharp cannonade.

Truxtun proved an able seaman and managed to race the Frenchman several times and escape her return. The big ship of the Constellation suffered badly, however, and early in the fight the fore-topmast was cut and was in danger of falling from over-weight of yards and sails. Midshipman David Porter, then a lad of eighteen, was in the wounded foretop, and when he found that in the heat of action on the deck, below his signals were unnoticed, he climbed to the top under a fire of bullets, cut away the fastenings and released the weight so as to prevent the fall of the mast. The fire of the Constellation was low, or what is called "half shot," and was doing bloody execution among the crew of the Frenchmen. After a close combat, during which Truxtun's ship poured out two or three raking broadsides into her antagonist, the affair was decided by bold seamanship and seamanship. While the smoke obscured the scene the Constellation was brought across the stern of the Insurgente and was prepared to rake her lengthwise with a full broadside, when she struck her colors.

The French crew had suffered terribly, having 29 killed and 41 wounded. The Constellation lost 3 men.

The action began about 8 o'clock and it was long after midnight when it ended and the Frenchman drew out of the combat. Meanwhile, for more than five hours, the vessels ran free side by side, often within pistol shot. The guns of the Constellation were well handled, and the enemy, which proved to be the Vengeance, received nearly two hundred shots in her hull. She was too heavy and substantially built to be wrecked by the terrible cutting, and succeeded in getting away.

When Truxtun saw that the Frenchman was hauling off, he ordered everything made ready to resume chase. Just then it was discovered that the mainmast of the Constellation was in danger of falling, all the rigging apparently having been cut away in the engagement. The men were ordered from the guns to repair the rigging and secure the mast, for without that the vessel would be useless in the chase. It was too late, however, and in a few moments mast and all fell with a crash. Several men were in the rigging, and shortly before it went down an old sailor called to the midshipman—James Jarvis—a mere boy and the youngest officer on board—that the mast would surely go. The young hero answered with the spirit of the hour: "I cannot leave my station," said he. "If the mast goes we go with it."

All hands went over the side with the spars, and little Jarvis was lost. The Constellation was now out of the race, and the Vengeance had won the race because she had spars to enable her to run off.

The French vessel had suffered severely in her crew, losing 50 killed and 110 wounded.

The Constellation had 14 killed and 23 wounded, 11 of these mortally, so that the death proved 25 in all. The French commander made the best fight he could. He was able to place twenty-six guns in a broadside, and when his crew was disabled he mustered the passengers on board to quarters.

The Constellation won a glorious victory, for the Vengeance was the superior vessel in so far as men and material count.

The Vengeance was reported to have struck her colors several times during the action, but owing to the darkness this was not observed on board the Constellation, and the fight went on. Truxtun had captured her but for loss of the mast of the Constellation, and of course the Frenchman got the credit of robbing her of that important factor in the contest.

The battles of Truxtun with the Insurgents and the Vengeance made him famous on both sides of the water. For the first victory the London merchants sent him a present of plate valued at 600 guineas. The former vessel was badly cut up, while the latter was suffered chiefly in the rigging. In this case the Constellation mounted the heavier guns of the French, having 24-pounders on her main deck, while the Insurgents carried twelves, but the commander did not know that at the outset and he sought the conflict and forced the fighting with that courage and determination that wins even in the face of odds.

Even after winning their prize the Americans had a struggle to get her to the rendezvous of the squadron, distant more than three days' sail. As soon as the Insurgents struck her colors Lieut. Rodgers and young Porter boarded her with a force of only eleven men to take possession and remove the prisoners.

After out of the crew had been removed, and while 120 still remained on her, it began to blow, and in a short time the victor and vanquished joined company.

Rodgers found the situation critical, for the decks of the Insurgents were covered with wreck, and the French seamen showed a disposition to rebel against the action of their commander and rise against their captors.

The hatch gratings had been thrown overboard and there were no handrails to fetter the leaders of the mutiny, but personal courage will often make up for lack of material things, and Rodgers placed sentinels at the hatches with orders to shoot down any man who attempted to appear on deck. All the firearms of the vessel were secured and put out of reach of the Frenchmen, and then began three days of unceasing anxiety and vigilance for Rodgers, and young Porter, who seconded his chief with a big heart in a slender body. The prisoners were constantly alert to seize some chance to rise and overpower the men who stood over them, but they

were held and had to submit. At the end of three days the wrecked prize joined her captors, and Rodgers and Porte divided the honors of the affair with the Commodore, whose daring example had not been lost on his subordinates.

The next day the Constellation engaged the enemy her heavy guns had been exchanged for eighteen pounds as better suited to her size and strength than the twenty-four with which she fought the insurgents. Thus freshly equipped she was cruising off the island of Guadalupe in February, 1800, when a strange sail attracted the commodore's notice. The vessel disregarded all signals, and the Constellation gave chase, and notwithstanding that closer inspection showed the stranger to be a heavy frigate mounting fifty-four guns Truxtun cleared his decks for action.

The frigate, which soon ran up French colors, avoided the contest and made off before the wind, while Truxtun, in a narrow space between two islands, tested the speed and seamanship on both sides. At the close of the second day the wind favored the American, and at dark the vessels were within speaking distance. Truxtun prepared for a night battle, and instructed his officers to have the guns aimed with coolness and to make hull shots exclusively, "and fire as fast as possible when it could be done with effect."

Having made ready, the plucky commander was about to demand surrender, when the enemy, taking everything with stealthy calmness, opened with her stern and quarter guns and sent a crashing volley into the rigging of the Constellation. Commodore Truxtun replied in a few minutes with a broadside, and the two vessels closed in for the most desperate sea fight of the war.

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There was to have been supposed that the long war of the Revolution had exhausted the fighting courage of the patriots, and doubtless France took this view of it when she violated neutrality laws in American waters and allowed her privateers to ruin our commerce by seizing merchant ships, as she did at the close of the last century. Such was not the case, though, and when diplomacy failed to redress the wrong, the newly established department of the navy took up the quarrel. After providing for coast defense four squadrons were sent to the French cruising grounds in the Atlantic, and the admiral of five vessels, headed by the frigate Constellation and commanded by Commodore Thomas Truxtun, roamed in the vicinity of Porto Rico, and two flights of the Constellation alone, against crack vessels of the enemy's navy, displayed the virtue of simple nerve in deciding which is the better of two antagonists.

France was a strong naval power; America had nothing to depend on but her forests and her heroes. The merchants, whose business was in danger, supplied the money to bring the "hearts of oak" and ribs of oak together and then the beginning of the navy—for that is what it amounted to—readily faced the first class war vessel of the Old World.

The Constellation was a first class vessel for the day, but she hadn't proved it yet when her commander sighted her first enemy. It was in February, 1779, off the island of Nevis. Truxtun bore down on the stranger, paying no attention to her hails and signals until his vessel was abreast of the Frenchman, and then delivered a broadside. The enemy proved to be the frigate l'Insurgente, one of the fastest ships in the world, and as good a fighter as sailor. She answered the Constellation, the vessels drifting and keeping up a sharp cannonade.

Truxtun proved an able seaman and managed to race the Frenchman several times and escape her return. The big ship of the Constellation suffered badly, however, and early in the fight the fore-topmast was cut and was in danger of falling from over-weight of yards and sails. Midshipman David Porter, then a lad of eighteen, was in the wounded foretop, and when he found that in the heat of action on the deck, below his signals were unnoticed, he climbed to the top under a fire of bullets, cut away the fastenings and released the weight so as to prevent the fall of the mast. The fire of the Constellation was low, or what is called "half shot," and was doing bloody execution among the crew of the Frenchmen. After a close combat, during which Truxtun's ship poured out two or three raking broadsides into her antagonist, the affair was decided by bold seamanship and seamanship. While the smoke obscured the scene the Constellation was brought across the stern of the Insurgente and was prepared to rake her lengthwise with a full broadside, when she struck her colors.

The French crew had suffered terribly, having 29 killed and 41 wounded. The Constellation lost 3 men.

The action began about 8 o'clock and it was long after midnight when it ended and the Frenchman drew out of the combat. Meanwhile, for more than five hours, the vessels ran free side by side, often within pistol shot. The guns of the Constellation were well handled, and the enemy, which proved to be the Vengeance, received nearly two hundred shots in her hull. She was too heavy and substantially built to be wrecked by the terrible cutting, and succeeded in getting away.

When Truxtun saw that the Frenchman was hauling off, he ordered everything made ready to resume chase. Just then it was discovered that the mainmast of the Constellation was in danger of falling, all the rigging apparently having been cut away in the engagement. The men were ordered from the guns to repair the rigging and secure the mast, for without that the vessel would be useless in the chase. It was too late, however, and in a few moments mast and all fell with a crash. Several men were in the rigging, and shortly before it went down an old sailor called to the midshipman—James Jarvis—a mere boy and the youngest officer on board—that the mast would surely go. The young hero answered with the spirit of the hour: "I cannot leave my station," said he. "If the mast goes we go with it."

All hands went over the side with the spars, and little Jarvis was lost. The Constellation was now out of the race, and the Vengeance had won the race because she had spars to enable her to run off.

The French vessel had suffered severely in her crew, losing 50 killed and 110 wounded.

The Constellation had 14 killed and 23 wounded, 11 of these mortally, so that the death proved 25 in all. The French commander made the best fight he could. He was able to place twenty-six guns in a broadside, and when his crew was disabled he mustered the passengers on board to quarters.

The Constellation won a glorious victory, for the Vengeance was the superior vessel in so far as men and material count.

The Vengeance was reported to have struck her colors several times during the action, but owing to the darkness this was not observed on board the Constellation, and the fight went on. Truxtun had captured her but for loss of the mast of the Constellation, and of course the Frenchman got the credit of robbing her of that important factor in the contest.

The battles of Truxtun with the Insurgents and the Vengeance made him famous on both sides of the water. For the first victory the London merchants sent him a present of plate valued at 600 guineas. The former vessel was badly cut up, while the latter was suffered chiefly in the rigging. In this case the Constellation mounted the heavier guns of the French, having 24-pounders on her main deck, while the Insurgents carried twelves, but the commander did not know that at the outset and he sought the conflict and forced the fighting with that courage and determination that wins even in the face of odds.

Even after winning their prize the Americans had a struggle to get her to the rendezvous of the squadron, distant more than three days' sail. As soon as the Insurgents struck her colors Lieut. Rodgers and young Porter boarded her with a force of only eleven men to take possession and remove the prisoners.

After out of the crew had been removed, and while 120 still remained on her, it began to blow, and in a short time the victor and vanquished joined company.

Rodgers found the situation critical, for the decks of the Insurgents were covered with wreck, and the French seamen showed a disposition to rebel against the action of their commander and rise against their captors.

The hatch gratings had been thrown overboard and there were no handrails to fetter the leaders of the mutiny, but personal courage will often make up for lack of material things, and Rodgers placed sentinels at the hatches with orders to shoot down any man who attempted to appear on deck. All the firearms of the vessel were secured and put out of reach of the Frenchmen, and then began three days of unceasing anxiety and vigilance for Rodgers, and young Porter, who seconded his chief with a big heart in a slender body. The prisoners were constantly alert to seize some chance to rise and overpower the men who stood over them, but they

BUSINESS.

OFFICE OF THE TIMES,

LOS ANGELES, June 26, 1891.

The local markets today showed only insignificant changes from yesterday. Country produce is quiet. Dairy products are generally in fair supply, except fancy brands of butter, which are none too plentiful.

A dispatch from Chicago says: "The Earl Fruit Company sold today one carload of California fruit. Choice plums brought \$1.50; apricots, \$1.35; peaches, 85¢/doz."

MONEY, STOCKS AND BONDS.

NEW YORK, June 26.—**MONEY.**—On call,

closing offered at 3½ per cent.

PRIME MERCHANTIAL PAPER—5½%.

STERLING EXCHANGE.—Firm;—60-day bill, 4½%; demand, 4¾%.

NEW YORK, June 26.—In Wall street to-

more animation in stocks was accom-

panied by natural depression in value al-

ong the line. The immediate cause of

this state of affairs was the renewal of

gold shipments on a large scale. Rich-

mond and West Point was a feature,

developing most pronounced weakness on

value and unsatisfactory rumors, some af-

fecting the financial condition of the com-

pany, while others asserted that the selling

was to liquidate the account of a noted

broker whom late misfortune has re-

sulted in his bankruptcy.

The vegetable market is well suppled,

and prices are barely sustained. Tomatoes

are coming in heavily, and the demand is light.

Beans and asparagus move on slowly.

Onions are plentiful and prices are weak.

Dairy products of all kinds are dull.

FRUITS.

Figs—\$0.50/box per carton, and 1.00/

per box.

APRICOTS—Quoted at 35¢/doz for Prim-

eal.

PEACHES—At 35¢/doz per box.

CHERRIES—60¢/doz per box for white, and

50¢/doz for red and black.

Royal

GREEN PEARS—30¢/doz per box.

GREEN ALMONDS—50¢/doz per box.

CUCUMBERS—Quoted at 10¢/doz per box.

SHARPSHES—12¢/doz per box for white, and

10¢/doz for green.

BLACKBERRIES—At 5.00¢/doz per box.

RASPBERRIES—Quoted at 7.00¢/doz per box.

Lemons—St. Louis—\$0.10/box per box.

PASADENA.

OFFICE: No. 50 E. Colorado st.

PLENTY OF WATER.

How the Supply Was Increased a Third.

MR. BROWN HAS HIS SAY

Advance Sheets of His Coming Lecture—Notes and Comments—Locals, Personals and Brevities.

This is the time of year when the water question always looms at the front. Not a spring passes but what the cry goes out that there will be a dearth of water before the summer ends. So far, however, every Pasadena man has had all the water he wanted, to say nothing of an unlimited supply of other beverages. But this has not deterred the water companies from looking ahead and taking steps to provide an abundant supply for our future needs.

The operations contemplated at Devil's Gate this summer have already been described in these columns. Below we give some additional facts bearing on the subject which are not generally known. They were obtained from an authority no other than C. C. Brown, and hint at the vast possibilities of his proposed lecture on "The Water Question."

No matter what subject be discussed, Mr. Brown is always able to furnish some purely original information relating thereto. For instance, he says that not only is the present supply of water ample, but that a large amount goes to waste daily. He backs up this statement by the fact that at noon, on the hottest days in summer, reservoir No. 1 will always be found full, and that every night in the year a considerable quantity of water is forced back into the arroyo for lack of sufficient outlet from the reservoir.

The water is conducted from Devil's Gate to reservoir No. 1 in a 22-inch pipe. Seven-tenths of this flow, belonging to the Lake Vineyard Company, empties into the reservoir, which is divided into two parts. From the northern section a 22-inch outer lead extends into an 8-inch inner, extending eastward on Mountain street. From the southern section two pipes extend down Yolo street to Villa, one of 5 inches and the other of 11 inches diameter. These outlets, it is argued, are not sufficient to carry off the supply, and to remedy matters and provide for an abundant future increase the Lake Vineyard Company has decided to lay a new 18-inch main from the reservoir. A visit was made to Los Angeles yesterday for the purpose of purchasing the pipe, and the work will be undertaken at once. This being accomplished the water from the 5-inch pipe will be run down Mareno avenue from Villa street and empty into the Colorado-street main, thus contributing directly to the central and southern portions of town. The new 18-inch pipe will be run east on Villa street to Redwood avenue, and will be available for the same side.

Mr. Brown also calls attention to the fact that for a sum of twenty-three dollars and some cents, judiciously expended on a new dam above Devil's Gate, the whole supply has been increased fully one-third. This, he claims, is cheaper than tunneling, and as effective.

NOTES AND COMMENT.

Spring is past, summer is here, but the baseball club is not yet. Men and brethren, this should not be so.

In connection with the much-agitated increased water supply, it is an interesting fact, as stated elsewhere today, that the volume of water has been increased one-third by the expenditure of twenty-odd dollars at Devil's Gate.

The revival of the prohibition question having subsided and the ripple of excitement caused by the High school election being already forgotten, there is little to hope for in the near future for things out of the ordinary. There is not even a Fourth of July celebration to look forward to.

Pasadena is putting on more and more the air of a metropolis. Letter-carriers mounted on bicycles are no longer a novelty, and some say we will soon have mounted policemen perhaps on burros.

Ice cream and all berries, likewise bananas, should be eaten in public, according to society laws, with a fork. The man, woman or child who uses a spoon, as was once the rule, is now considered in "proper form."

In the catalogue of the Epsworth League Assembly, which probably poses as an educational body, we find on the reverse side of the title page such orography as "comparatively" and "phenomenal." If the Long Beach educators don't have a care, Redondo will capture the Pasadena public, who know a well-spelled word when they see it.

Mike Irwin Backs Down. Three distinguished citizens were sitting in Pete Stein's yesterday afternoon eating apple pie and cheese. Mike Irwin was also present, and attention being directed to this young gentleman's accomplishments as a piano player, a trio of pie heads agreed to pay for two dozen bananas and give Mike two bits to boot if he would agree to eat this amount of fruit at one sitting. Mike, however, refused to come to terms for any purse less than \$1. This figure being entirely too high, the matter was declared off, and Mike fell several notches in the estimation of his former admirers and would-be backers.

A Coming Attraction. The committee in charge are making extensive preparations for the entertainment to be given soon in the opera house for the benefit of All Saints' Church. The chief feature of the performance will be a series of elaborate tableaux, which will be presented with all possible attention to detail, and without regard to expense. The Hungarian orchestra of Los Angeles will be present, which I believe is sufficient to warrant the success of the entertainment. Vocal music of a high order will also be rendered. Much interest is being manifested in the event, and a large audience is assured.

Fresh "La N" Butter

LA NORMANDIE DAIRY,

DEPOT, 150 E. COLORADO ST.

Cheese, Cottage Cheese, Eggs, Butter,

milk, Pure Sweet Milk etc.

RETAIL DEPT FOR CITIZENS' ICE CO.

BUTTER.

SAN GABRIEL VALLEY BANK—

PASADENA, CAL.

Capital Paid up \$50,000

Surplus 11,847

DIRECTORS.

Hon. H. H. MARCHAM, Pres. J. J. ROSE,

H. W. MAGIE, Vice-Pres. F. C. BOLT, Vice-Pres.

J. W. HUGHES, S. WASHBURN,

B. MARSHALL, WORKMAN, Cashier.

A general banking business transacted.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Time deposits received, and 5 per cent interest paid.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

President, F. M. GREEN.

Vice-President, R. F. BALL.

Chas. A. H. CONGER.

Ass't Cashier, ERNEST H. MAY.

Capital paid up \$100,000

Surplus 60,000

A general Banking Business Transacted.

PASADENA NATIONAL BANK.

Capital Paid up \$100,000

Profits 9,000

I. W. HELLMAN, President.

E. F. STEELE, Vice-President.

J. L. KURTZ, Cashier.

Agency for Los Angeles Savings Bank and Savings Bank of Southern California.

WILLIAM R. STAATS,

INVESTMENT BANKER AND BROKER.

Money to Loan.

Collections Insurance.

128 RAYMOND AVENUE.

McDONALD & BROOKS, SUCCESS-

ORS TO McDonald Stewart Co.

128 RAYMOND AVENUE.

Mortgage loans on houses, business properties,

Make collections, pay taxes etc.

References: banks and business men of the city.

RO. 7 E. COLORADO ST.

I. M. Johnson, chief clerk railway

SANTA MONICA.

SANTA MONICA, June 26.—[Correspondence of THE TIMES.] The seaside sojourners are daily increasing in number, and both town and beach are becoming more lively. The proportion of little people is quite large and it makes one feel young to watch their antics while sporting in the surf.

The Board of Managers of the Soldier's Home left last night on a special session at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

Robert T. Lindsay is paying a visit to friends in San Francisco.

Miss Rogers and Miss Pickrell left yesterday evening for the East.

A meeting of the Grand Orient was held last night. Fun reigned supreme.

Cyrus Anson has taken up himself a small ranch on the east side of town.

The telephone line to the foot of Mt. Wilson trail was completed yesterday.

J. W. Vandervort is steadily recovering his health, to the gratification of his many friends.

A card party was given Thursday evening by Mrs. Chouteau to a small number of friends.

Prof. Stephen Cutler Clark's school closes next week. The year has been a very successful one.

Rev. D. Hill of the Congregational Church will leave early next week on a several weeks' vacation.

Some of Pasadena's Odd Fellows will go to Pomona, this evening, to assist in instituting a new lodge there.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Buchanan were given a pleasant surprise party Thursday evening by a number of their friends.

Dr. Field and family started yesterday for the East where they will spend the summer, returning to Pasadena in the fall.

Commencing tomorrow the first Sunday train will leave for Los Angeles over the Terminal road at 8 o'clock instead of 7:15.

There are several collegians in town who are much interested in the result of yesterday's boat race between Harvard and Yale.

It is given out that Capt. Bartlett's family will return to Pasadena to spend the summer. They are in San Francisco at present.

The Pasadena graduates at the Normal school in Los Angeles acquitted themselves with credit at the commencement exercises.

It was stated yesterday, on good authority, that the City Council will refuse to accept Mr. Barbary's resignation from that body.

A business meeting of the Conservatory of Opera was held yesterday evening, when a constitution and by-laws were submitted and adopted.

The young men of the Olivewood Church are preparing for a bachelor's banquet, to be given next Tuesday evening. Some novel features will be introduced.

There is a well-informed citizen in town who claims he knows a decidedly better route for the talkied-of railroad up Mt. Wilson than the one mapped out by the survey.

At the Edward League Assembly at Los Angeles next month, Prof. G. A. Cole of Pasadena will conduct the music and Mrs. Sarah J. Allen, Rev. J. M. Glass and Dr. M. E. Whipple, all of this place, will take part in the exercises.

Rev. C. E. Compton of Des Moines, Iowa, will speak at the opening of the Methodist Church to overflowing to listen to the annual prize orations. The following programme was observed:

Music—Orchestra—"Washington's Monument" (Winthrop)—Charles Henry Marcher, Rialto.

"An Order for a Picture"—Mary Lucinda Bradley, Ontario.

"Baptist Church," (Burdette)—Ida May Kotter, Rialto.

Music—Orchestra—"Geneva"—M. Elina Arbuthnot, Pomona.

"The Murder of Silvian Guidel"—Maurice Ritter, Alexander, Camarillo.

"Putting Him in the Business," (Anon.)—Toussaint "Overture" (Wendell Phillips)—John Milton Morris, Jr., San Bernardino.

Music—Orchestra.

"Too Late for the Train," (Burdette)—Lulu Flory Gilbert, Colton.

"Hubert and Prince Arthur," (Shakespeare)—Albert Gertrude Paul, San Antonio.

Music—Orchestra.

"The Reason Why a Young Woman Sought Death by Drowning."

A few days ago the corpse of a young woman was taken out of the Mississippi at Smith's Landing, Monroe county, Ills., and after the usual inquiry was buried as unknown. Two weeks before, however,

Miss Carrie Morrison had disappeared from the residence of the family by whom she was employed in St. Louis, and now it is proved that the corpse was hers and a peculiarly sad story surrounded it.

They exhibited what is equally as important, however—an intelligent conception of their respective pieces and a freedom from stiffness and stereotyped gestures. As a whole the performance was very creditable.

The commencement exercises will take place tonight, at which time the prizes will be awarded to the winning contestants for the Dyar and Woodruff oratorical prizes.

THE PALMS.

PALMS, June 26.—[Correspondence of THE TIMES.] The Palms gets the sea breeze tempered and softened, rendering this a delightful spot in which to spend the heated summer months.

A slight shock of earthquake startled the greater number of our people last Monday evening.

"The villa," with adjoining cottages, has been sold to eastern parties, who are expected soon to arrive and put the house in order, ready to accommodate guests who desire a quiet week away from the heat of the city. The railroad facilities are such that a trip to the Santa Monica beach can be taken either morning or afternoon, with ample time for a surf bath.

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TRAGEDY OF A LOVERS' QUARREL.

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MISS JESSE VANCE, one of the teachers in Well's Seminary, has been spending a few days with Mrs. Joseph Curtis and in renewing old acquaintances.

Miss Mamie Rose attended the commencement exercises this week at the Los Angeles Baptist College.

Rev. P. B. Parker, pastor of the First Baptist Church, has returned after three months spent in the East.

Rev. S. Munger, pastor of the United Brethren Church, preached at Grandview Presbyterian Church in Los Angeles last Sunday.

I. M. Johnson, chief clerk railway

THE LAND OF GOLD

It Furnishes Three Strange Romances of Real Life.

THE TRAGEDY OF DONNER LAKE.

The Buried Hoard of a Dead Emigrant Discovered After Many Years—Search of a Father for His Son—Husband and Wife Reunited.

POMONA.

POMONA, June 26.—[Correspondence of THE TIMES.] Invitations are out for the most important social event in Pomona in many months—the marriage of Elbert C. Morgan and Miss Lizzie Beatrice Overton, next Tuesday. The ceremony will be performed at the Congregational Church by Rev. L. H. Frary and Rev. J. A. Gordon. Over 200 invitations have been sent out, and the society young people are on the tip-top of women nurses.



THE RAILROADS.

The Terminal Will Take Another Step Forward.

THE MATTER OF RAISIN RATES
The Electric Road's Progress—To Knock Out the Santa Fe—Dull Passenger Business—General Mention.

Now that the Terminal Railroad Company has secured a verdict in the right-of-way condemnation suit over the 40-foot piece of ground which barred the road's progress to First street, some track-laying will be begun. General Manager Burnett says that the laying of track, which is already commenced, will be pushed through to First street at once, where the new depot will be erected and ready for occupancy within a month. At a point just outside the city limits the next obstruction is encountered and that piece of right-of-way will have to be fought for in the courts before track-laying can be pushed beyond First street. A few other similar cases are likely to follow, involving rights further down, besides the pieces in dispute at Long Beach. The track material, which has been arriving daily for the past week, is already blocking the yards of the overland roads and cannot be moved until the track-layers begin active operations.

SCRAP HEAP.

Passenger agents nowadays are having a good long rest.

The Belt Electric people confidently hope to start their machinery going on July 1.

General Agent Sredaker of the Denver and Rio Grande Western went back to San Francisco yesterday.

Five of the new cars of the Belt Electric road have thus far arrived in Los Angeles and more are on the way.

D. M. True, passenger agent of the Penn

Hudson and Great in the High school has resigned his position to take charge of the Santa Monica public schools next year as superintendent.

The annual encampment of the Seventh Inspection District, Grand Army of the Republic, will be held at Coronado this year, commencing August 11 next.

Charles Bon and Peter Phillips, the hoodlums who assaulted a Chinaman on Buena Vista last night, were yesterday sentenced to seventy-five days each in the City Prison.

There will be a meeting of the Fireworks Committee of the Fourth of July celebration at headquarters this morning at 10 o'clock, when every member is requested to be present.

Prof. Lester J. Brown, professor of chemistry and Greek in the High school, has

resigned his position to take charge of the Santa Monica public schools next year as superintendent.

The choir of the First Methodist Church will give a praise service tomorrow evening, which promises to be quite a musical event.

This will be assisted by an orchestra of fifteen pieces.

The concert of the Polytechnic Quartet, at the Central Baptist Church, last evening, was largely attended. The programme was a very attractive one, and was thoroughly enjoyed by those present.

The closing exercises of the Gates-street school, East Los Angeles, yesterday, were very interesting. The pupils of the sixth grade recited their teacher, Miss Dixon, with a banjoine plus abum.

Fred Dolman, arrested on complaint of

Miss Mamie Smith, charged with disturbing the peace, was yesterday discharged on paying the costs, amounting to \$5, the young lady refusing to prosecute.

Rasmus, the hack-driver, was yesterday suspended from his job, with the alternative of paying a fine of \$50, for petty larceny.

In default of coin Rasmus was locked up, and will probably be sent out on the chain gang today. There is still another charge of petty larceny against him.

The two miles attached to a car on the Second-street line, ran away yesterday morning at the corner of Second and Spring streets, when they were being changed from one end of the car to the other. They ran to Los Angeles street, where they fell, and were carried off to the hospital to get in motion again. No damages were done.

Last evening a young German woman called at THE TIMES office to complain about her employer, who she stated, had thrown her down the steps because she interfered when he was whipping his child.

The woman said that her arm was badly wounded in the struggle, and declined to give the man's name, saying she did not wish to injure him, on account of his family.

During the recent visit of the Board of Managers to the Soldiers' Home, all complaints were dropped in one hour.

An inquiry brought on the subject of the governor, and he only said his choice of subordinates was open to criticism. Gov. Treichel was highly complimented by the managers, and has every reason to feel proud of the condition of the institution under his management.

NEWS AND BUSINESS.

The Weather.



SIGNAL OFFICE, LOS ANGELES, June 26.—At 5:07 a.m. the barometer registered 30.85, at 5:07 p.m. 29.82. The thermometer for corresponding hours showed 55° and 70°. Maximum temperature, 78°; minimum temperature, 58°. Cloudless.

W. S. Taylor, president of the Chamber of Commerce of Santa Ana, was in the city yesterday.

The meeting at the Young Men's Christian Association tomorrow at 4 o'clock will be addressed by Hon. John Shirley Ward.

There are undelivered telegrams at the Western Union Telegraph office for J. A. Coffey, S. W. Caldwell and Hattie Russell.

The buildings on the corner of Temple and Hill have agreed on the new Court-house property will be sold at auction by Sheriff Gilson at noon today.

The schooner Nella, plying between Wilmington and Redondo, was wrecked on Tuesday last. Capt. Culaine, who was the only man on board, escaped. The vessel was owned by P. H. Gifford of Los Angeles, and was valued at \$600.

Only 50 cents by the Southern California Railway to Redondo Beach and return. Tickets good Saturday until Monday inclusive. Free bathing for parties furnishing their own bathing suits. Excellent fishing on the coast and in the mountains on Sunday. Call at Santa Fe railway office, 129 North Spring street, or First street station for tickets. Trains leave 10:15 a.m., 1:30 and 5:25 p.m. Extra train Sunday, 9:10 a.m. for this un-suspected sea-side resort.

Marriage Licenses.

Marriage licenses were issued at the County Clerk's office yesterday to the following persons:

Horace S. Gray, a native of Missouri, 33 years of age, to Elizabeth L. White, a native of New York, 29 years of age; both residents of this city.

Eusebio L. Cankina, a native of Michigan, 41 years of age, to Luella Lockwood, a native of Missouri, 30 years of age; both residents of this city.

Gen. Schofield and Bride. Gen. Schofield and bride went North yesterday afternoon in their special car. The General arrived from San Diego late Thursday evening, and spent the night at the depot in his car. Yesterday he visited army headquarters, where he spent some time, and was also introduced at the California Club, where he met a number of prominent citizens. As the General had an engagement to visit the Yosemita, he was compelled to cut his visit short.

THE RAILROADS.

The Terminal Will Take Another Step Forward.

THE MATTER OF RAISIN RATES
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WHY ROYAL Baking Powder is Best

"The Royal Baking Powder is absolutely pure, for I have so found it in many tests made both for that company and the United States Government."

"I will go still further and state that because of the facilities that company have for securing perfectly pure cream of tartar, and for other reasons dependent upon the proper proportions of the same, and the method of its preparation,

"the Royal Baking Powder is undoubtedly the Purest and most reliable baking powder offered to the public.

HENRY A. MOTT, PH. D.
Late United States Government Chemist.

houses that are always damp. If you cannot have your poultry house dry inside, quit keeping fowls.

New Process for Drying Raisins. (Oriental Observer.)

While in Los Angeles the other day we had a talk with Mr. L. A. Stombs of the Los Angeles can factory, who submitted to us a plan for drying raisins by the use of a vacuum process.

Mr. Stombs proposes to place the fruit in an air tight tank, and then remove a quantity of dry steam to drive out the water. He can produce a strong vacuum, and all moisture evaporates rapidly under vacuum. He claims by condensing the vapor as fast as it is produced, he can continue the action of the vacuum on the fruit until all moisture is extracted, or until it is in a proper condition (dried) to preserve the fruit. He claims the work can be done very expeditiously, and where it now takes from ten to fifteen days to cure raisins under the best conditions of weather, and attended at the same time with a large expense of labor, he claims he can accomplish the same end in from five to eight hours, at a minimum cost of labor, and will dry all alike, while drying in the sun raisins are apt to become too much dried on one side and not enough on the other. He claims that the raisins, when dried by vacuum, at the completion of the work, are in the same condition as they are after going through the sweating process, as now practiced.

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